第９講　頻出英語長文演習⑨

ポイント

【1】抽象の発見
【2】テーマの発見
【3】追加の発見

＊次の英文を読んで，下記の設問に答えよ。

Pet owners know their pets are able to do all sorts of incredible things. Dogs seem to *prick up their ears when their owners mention the word *walk*. Cats have many creative ways of reminding their owners to feed them in the morning. So exactly how *intelligent are animals? Scientists as well as pet owners are interested in the question of animal intelligence. In recent years, animal researchers have learned a lot about the mental, or *cognitive, abilities of animals.

One of the most exciting *investigations on the mental abilities of animals looks at their ability to use tools. Through observation of animals in the wild and in zoos, animal researchers know that several animal species apparently use tools. Perhaps the most notable investigation of this kind is the work of Jane Goodall in Africa. She observed chimpanzees in their native environment using small sticks to catch *termites. *Great apes in zoos have been seen to use tools. Scientists have trained crows to use small sticks to *spear insects in the bark of trees.

*prick up ぴんと立てる　*intelligent 知性のある　*cognitive 認知の
*investigation 調査　*termites シロアリ　*great apes 大型類人猿
*spear 突く

NOTE

Another aspect of animal cognition is solving problems. Some species of birds, such as *ravens are particularly clever. Ravens are able to solve many different problems, such as untying a *knot to get at food. And even *pigeons and *parrots have shown an (a) extraordinary capacity to recognize, count, or name different objects. Orangutans can learn *complex tasks, such as washing clothes by hand, after just a few tries. Dolphins, too, can follow complex instructions.

In addition to the use of tools and solving problems, another marker of animal cognition is the ability to learn what they are taught by humans. For example, dogs are able to learn a wide variety of *commands, and follow them. Elephants also remember various behaviors that they are taught — even playing music and painting.

*raven オオガラス　*knot 縄　*pigeon ハト　*parrot オウム
*complex 複雑な　*command 命令

NOTE

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of animal cognition is *self-awareness. An animal that is aware of itself has a high level of cognitive ability. For a long time, humans were thought to be the only living beings aware of themselves and their actions. For example, you are aware that you are reading this article. Another example of self-awareness is the ability to recognize yourself in a mirror. Animal researchers have discovered that dolphins and chimps are able to recognize themselves in a mirror. Self-awareness may help highly social animals like these to get along in their social groups. Recently, researchers found that another animal, an elephant in a New York zoo, was also able to recognize herself in a mirror.

When they look at the mental abilities of animals, such as their use of tools, problem-solving, learning complex tasks, and self-awareness, animal researchers conclude that some animals do have high levels of cognition.

*self-awareness 自己認識

[Reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press. From COVER TO COVER 2 by Richard Day and Kenton Harsch © Oxford University Press 2007.]

問１　次の問いに対する最も適切な答えを１つ選び，その番号で答えなさい。

（a）下線部（a）の意味に最も近いのは次のうちどれか。

1. average　　2. evident　　3. reliable　　4. remarkable

問２　本文の内容に関する英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを１つ選びなさい。

(b) Pet owners

1. know that their pets are intelligent, but cannot tell to what extent.
2. want to know which are more intelligent, dogs or cats.
3. want to support animal researchers' investigations into animal intelligence.
4. would like to know how to make their pets obey their commands successfully.

(c) In the past, it was believed that

1. cats didn't have the ability to learn what they were taught by humans.
2. certain species of animals were more intelligent than humans.
3. dolphins and chimpanzees could recognize their reflections in a mirror.
4. only human beings were aware of themselves and their activities.

(d) Self-awareness in some animals may

1. enable them to count and name different objects.
2. enable them to use tools.
3. help them to function in social groups.
4. help them to obtain more food.

問３　次の英文が本文の内容と合う場合は１を，合わない場合は２を記入しなさい。

(e) Cats have various ways of asking to be fed.

(f) Both pet owners and animal researchers are interested in the question of animal intelligence.

(g) Pigeons are especially good at untying knots to get food.

(h) Chimpanzees can quickly learn how to wash clothes by hand.

(i) Some highly social animals can identify themselves in a mirror.

問４　本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを１つ選びなさい。

1. Animal Intelligence
2. How Animals Successfully Imitate Humans
3. Jane Goodall and her Research on Chimpanzees
4. The Hidden Intelligence of Pets

問５　本文の二重下線部の英文を，日本語に訳しなさい。

高１・高２　トップ&ハイレベル英語〈長文編〉 復習テスト　第九回

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. incredible
① 目に見える　② 無数の　③ 予測できない　④ 信じられない

2. mention
① 言及する　② 防御する　③ 同意する　④ 攻撃する

3. feed
① 感じる　② 行動する　③ 導く　④ えさを与える

4. intelligent
① 迅速な　② 快適な　③ 立派な　④ 知的な

5. investigation
① 同意　② 効果　③ 調査　④ 試験

6. notable
① たくさんの　② 深い　③ 逃げられる　④ 注目すべき

7. aspect
① 行動　② 規律　③ 側面　④ 結果

8. solve
① 解決する　② 出ていく　③ 回避する　④ 存在する

9. extraordinary
① 発展する　② 並外れた　③ 機械的な　④ 通常の

10. command
① 非行　② 命令　③ 記憶　④ 後悔

高１・高２　トップ&ハイレベル英語〈長文編〉　第９講　解答

＜解答＞

問１　(a) 4　　問２　(b) 1　　(c) 4　　(d) 3

問３　(e) 1　　(f) 1　　(g) 2　　(h) 2　　(i) 1

問４　1

問５　全訳の下線部を参照。

＜全訳＞

ペットの飼い主は，自分のペットがあらゆる種類の信じられないことができると知っている。犬は，飼い主が「散歩」という言葉を口に出すと，耳をぴんと立てるように思える。猫は，朝，自分にえさを与えることを飼い主に思い出させるための創造力豊かな方法をたくさん持っている。それでは，正確にはどれほどの知性が，動物にはあるのか。ペットの飼い主だけではなく科学者も動物の知性という問題に興味がある。近年，動物の研究者は動物の知的，すなわち認知の能力について多くを知るようになってきた。

動物の知的能力について最も刺激的な調査の一つは，動物が道具を使う能力に目を向けている。野生動物や動物園の動物を観察することを通じて，動物の研究者は，いくつかの動物種が道具を使うようだとわかっている。たぶんこの種の調査で最も有名なのが，アフリカのジェーン·グドールの研究だ。彼女は，野生の環境でチンパンジーがシロアリを捕まえるのに，小さな棒を使うのを観察した。動物園の大型類人猿は，道具を使うのを目撃された。科学者はカラスを訓練して，木の樹皮にいる昆虫をつつくのに小さな棒を使えるようにした。

動物の認知能力のもう一つの側面は，問題を解決することだ。鳥類の中には，オオガラスのように特に賢いものがいる。オオガラスは，食べ物に手を伸ばすために縄をほどくといった，多くの様々な問題を解決できる。そして，ハトやオウムでさえ，様々な物体を認識して，数えて，名づける並外れた能力を示している。オランウータンは，ほんの数回やってみただけで，手で衣類を洗うといった複雑な作業を習得できる。イルカも，複雑な指示に従うことができる。

道具の使用や問題解決に加えて，動物の認知能力のもう一つの表れは，人間が教えたものを習得する能力だ。例えば，犬は様々な命令を学習して，それに従うことができる。象もまた，教えられた様々な行動，例えば楽器を弾いたり絵を描いたりするこ

とさえ覚えている。

おそらく動物の認知能力の最も重要な側面の一つは，自己認識である。自己を認識している動物は，高度な認知能力を備えている。長い間，人間は，自己および自分の行動を認識している唯一の生き物だと思われていた。例えば，あなたは自分がこの記事を読んでいると認識している。自己認識のもう一つの例は，鏡に映った自分を認識する能力だ。動物の研究者は，イルカとチンパンジーが，鏡に映った自分を認識できることを発見している。自己認識のおかげで，このような非常に社交性のある動物は，その社会集団でうまくやっているのかもしれない。最近，研究者はまた別の動物であるニューヨークの動物園の象も，鏡に映った自分を認識できることがわかった。

動物の研究者は道具の使用，問題解決，複雑な作業の習得，そして自己認識のような動物の知的能力に目を向けると，一部の動物は高度な認知能力を実際に有していると結論を下している。

第９講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	incredible	信じられない
2	seem to do	～するように思える
3	mention	言及する
4	creative	創造的な
5	remind O to do	O に～するように思い出させる
6	feed	えさを与える
7	exactly	ちょうど
8	intelligent	知性のある
9	B as well as A	A だけではなく B も
10	investigation	調査
11	tool	道具
12	observation	観察
13	wild	野生
14	several	いくつかの
15	species	種
16	apparently	～らしい
17	notable	有名な，注目すべき
18	observe	観察する
19	native	生まれながらの
20	train O to do	O を訓練して～させる
21	insect	昆虫
22	aspect	側面
23	particularly	特に
24	clever	賢い
25	get at	つかむ
26	pigeon	ハト
27	extraordinary	並外れた
28	capacity	能力
29	recognize	認識する
30	object	物体
31	complex	複雑な
32	task	作業
33	follow	従う
34	instruction	指示
35	in addition to	～に加えて
36	a wide variety of	様々な，多様な
37	command	命令
38	self-awareness	自己認識
39	conclude	結論を下す

第９講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

Pet owners know their pets are able to do all sorts of incredible things. Dogs seem to prick up their ears when their owners mention the word walk. Cats have many creative ways of reminding their owners to feed them in the morning. So exactly how intelligent are animals? Scientists as well as pet owners are interested in the question of animal intelligence. In recent years, animal researchers have learned a lot about the mental, or cognitive, abilities of animals.

One of the most exciting investigations on the mental abilities of animals looks at their ability to use tools. Through observation of animals in the wild and in zoos, animal researchers know that several animal species apparently use tools. Perhaps the most notable investigation of this kind is the work of Jane Goodall in Africa. She observed chimpanzees in their native environment using small sticks to catch termites. Great apes in zoos have been seen to use tools. Scientists have trained crows to use small sticks to spear insects in the bark of trees.

Another aspect of animal cognition is solving problems. Some species of birds, such as ravens are particularly clever. Ravens are able to solve many different problems, such as untying a knot to get at food. And even pigeons and parrots have shown an extraordinary capacity to recognize, count, or name different objects. Orangutans can learn complex tasks, such as washing clothes by hand, after just a few tries. Dolphins, too, can follow complex instructions.

In addition to the use of tools and solving problems, another marker of animal cognition is the ability to learn what they are taught by humans. For example, dogs are able to learn a wide variety of commands, and follow them. Elephants also remember various behaviors that they are taught — even playing music and painting.

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of animal cognition is self-awareness. An animal that is aware of itself has a high level of cognitive ability. For a long time, humans were thought to be the only living beings aware of themselves and their actions. For example, you are aware that you

are reading this article. Another example of self-awareness is the ability to recognize yourself in a mirror. Animal researchers have discovered that dolphins and chimps are able to recognize themselves in a mirror. Self-awareness may help highly social animals like these to get along in their social groups. Recently, researchers found that another animal, an elephant in a New York zoo, was also able to recognize herself in a mirror.

When they look at the mental abilities of animals, such as their use of tools, problem-solving, learning complex tasks, and self-awareness, animal researchers conclude that some animals do have high levels of cognition.

復習テスト　解答

<第九回>

1. ④	2. ①	3. ④	4. ④	5. ③
6. ④	7. ③	8. ①	9. ②	10. ②